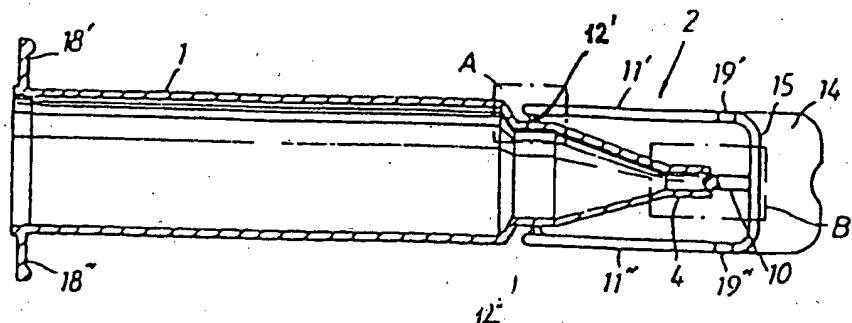
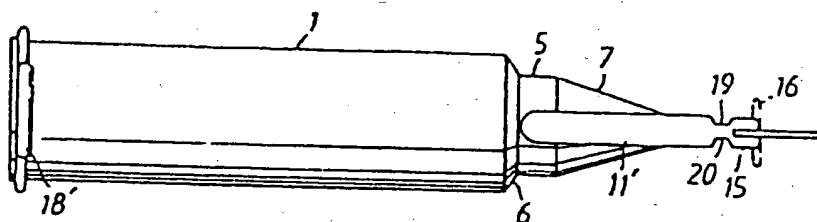


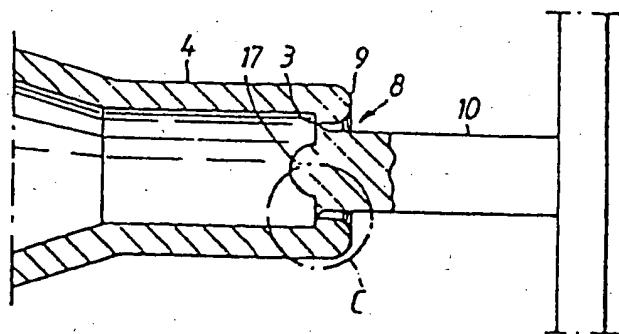
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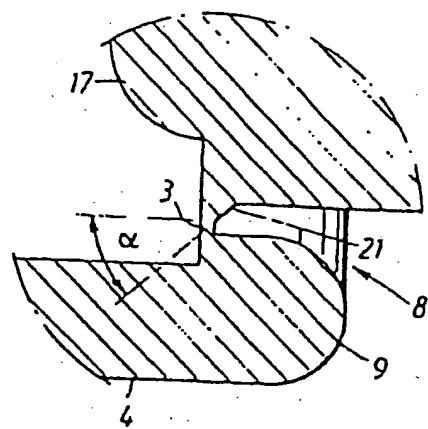
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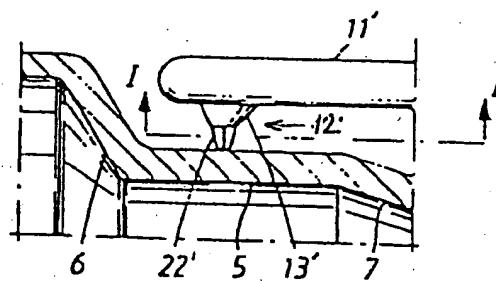
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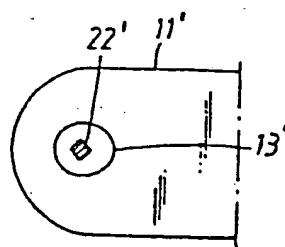


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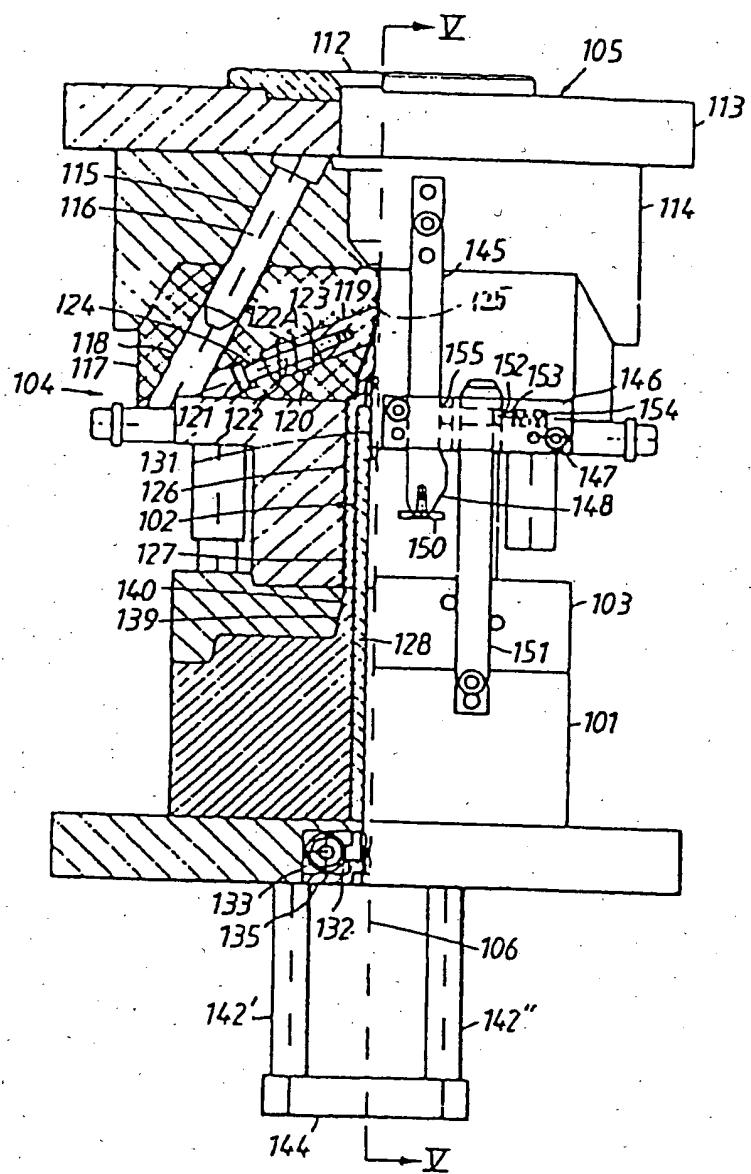
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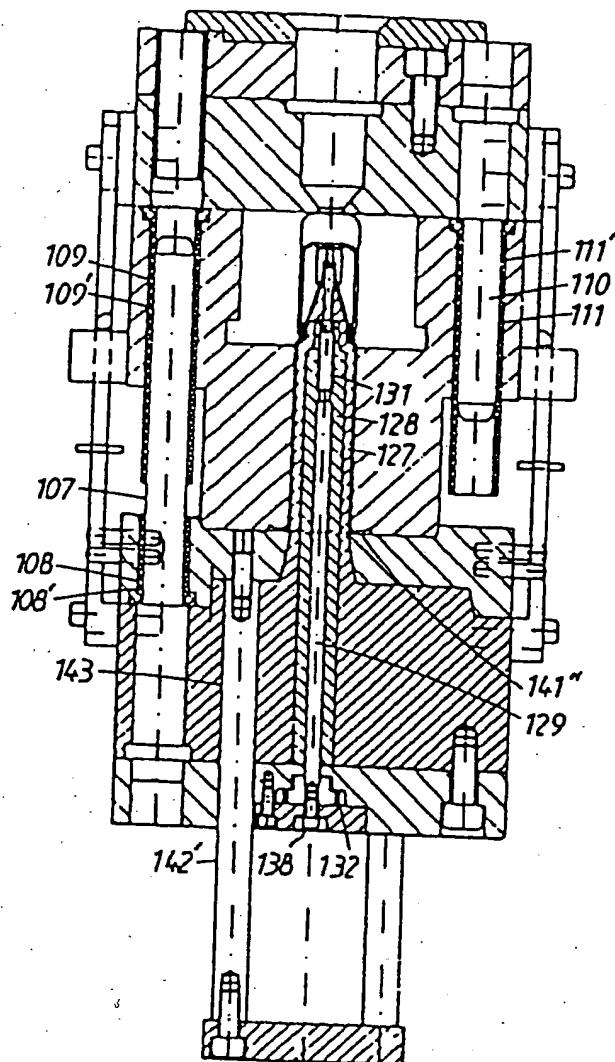


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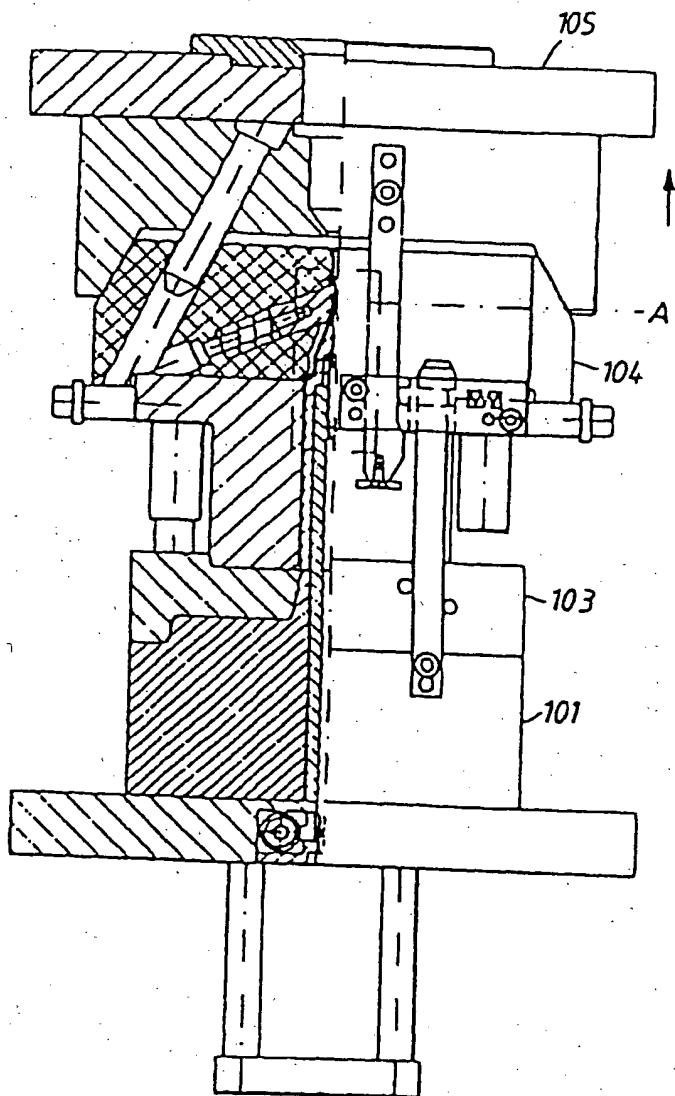
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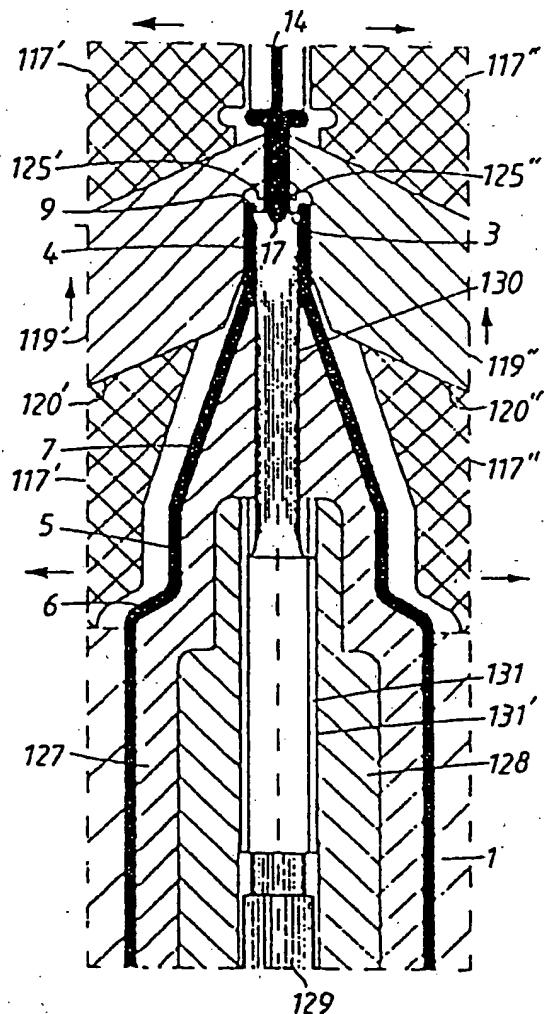
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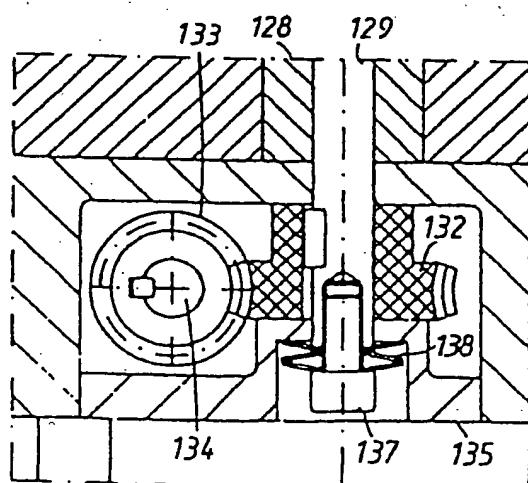
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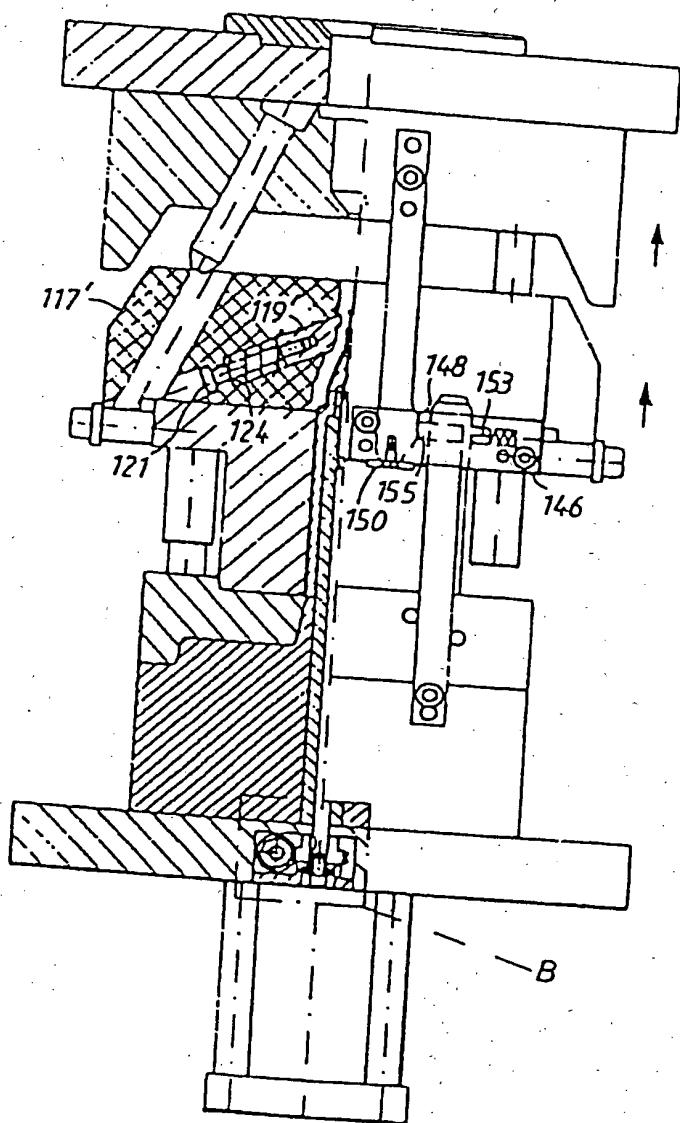
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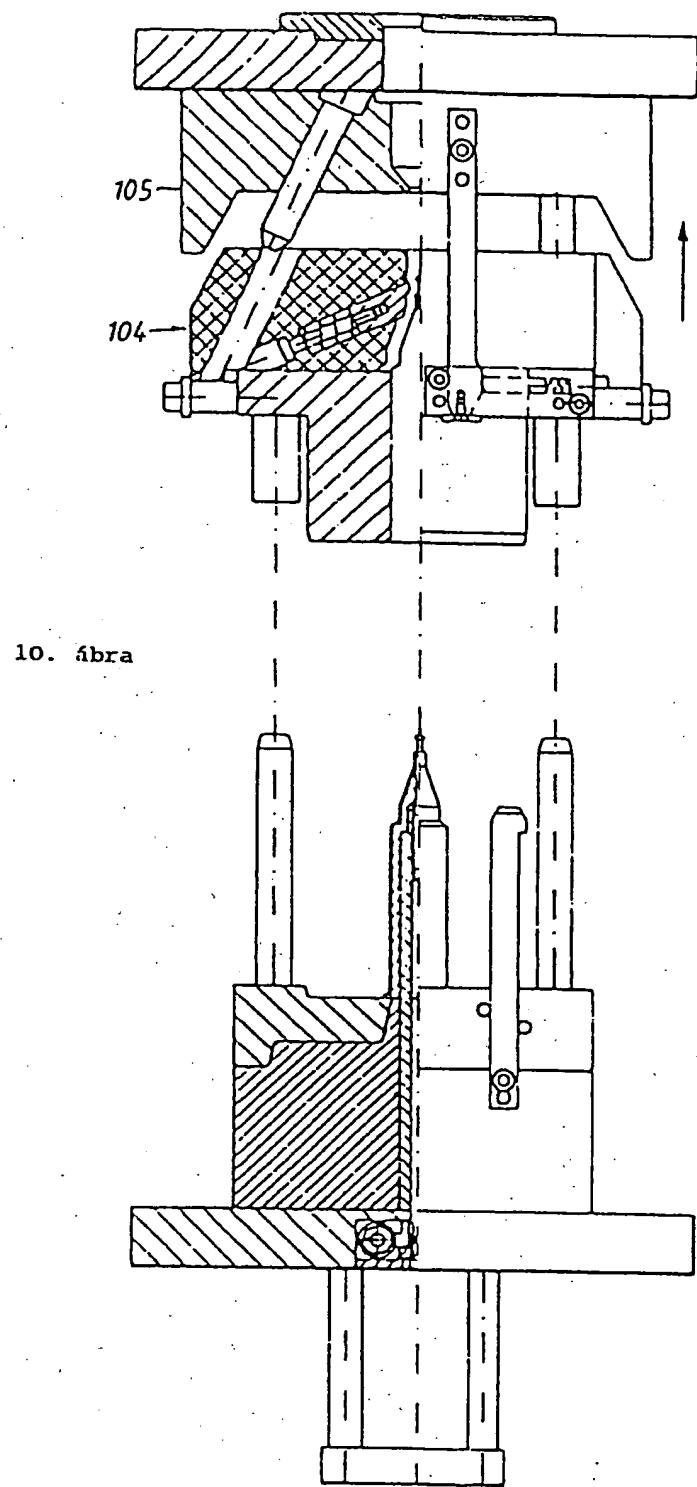


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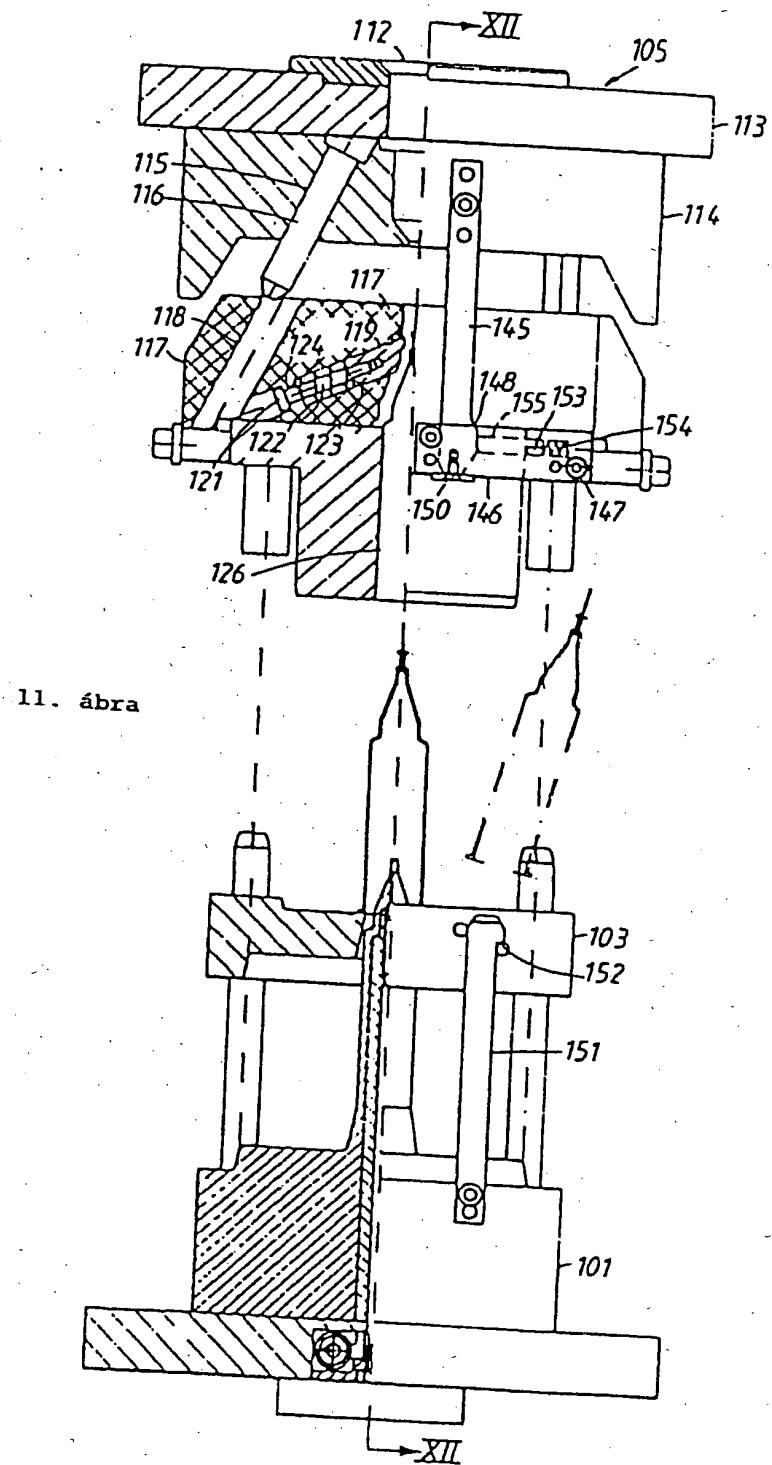
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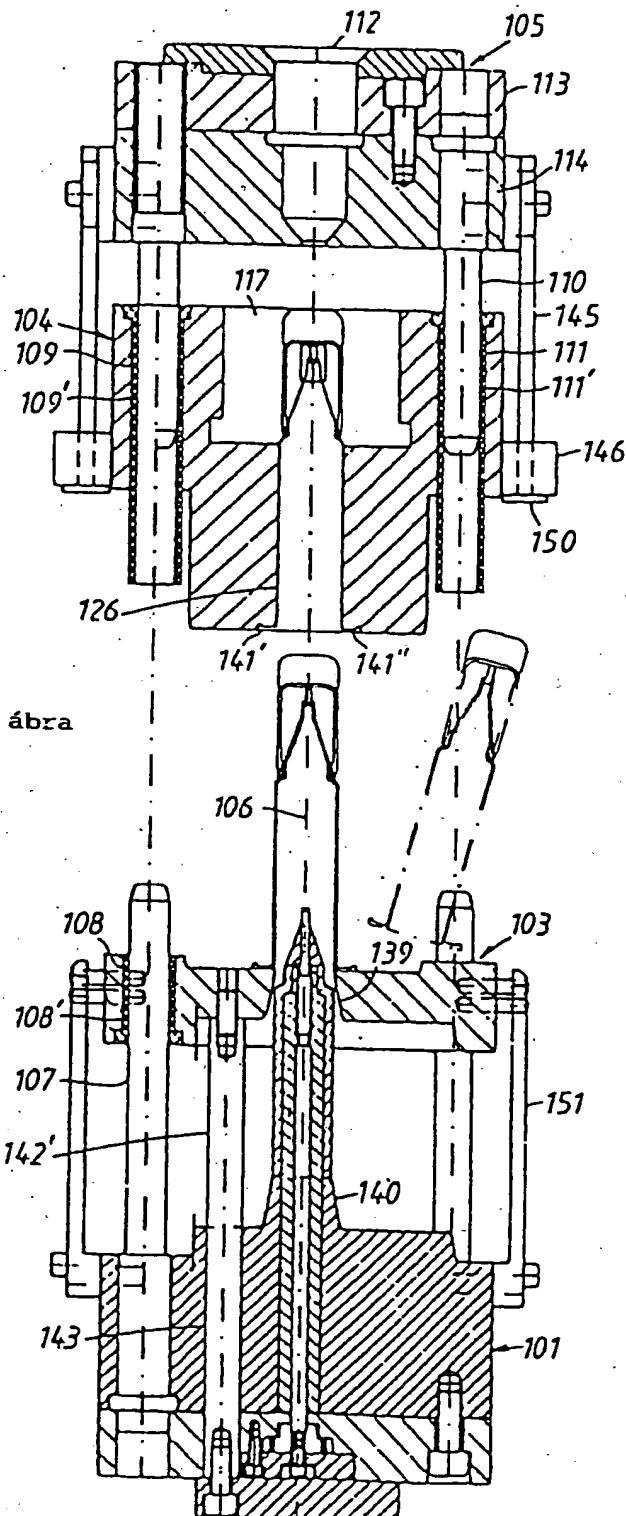
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(54) Title: PREFILLED, DISPOSABLE DEVICE FOR INTRODUCING A PHARMACOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCE INTO A BODY CAVITY OF A PATIENT, METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SAID DEVICE AND MOULD APPARATUS FOR MAKING SAID DEVICE		
(57) Abstract <p>The invention relates to disposable devices for introducing substances into body cavities of a patient, comprising a container (1) for the substance and a tubular part (2) ending in an opening (8) having a frangible seal (3) being located within said opening (8) and being provided with an actuating rod (10) which ruptures and removes said seal (3) upon actuation. Said actuating rod (10) is provided with supporting rods (11', 11'') extending to said container (1) and being connected to said container (1) by frangible connections (12', 12''), said supporting rod (11', 11'') thus serving as a safe-guard against accidental ruptures of said seal (3) and as a guide for a controlled movement of said actuating rod (10) ensuring a correct rupture of said frangible seal (3), and serving as a handle for actuating said actuating rod (10), said supporting rod (11', 11'') also defining and protecting an area to be kept sterile. The invention also relates to a moulding apparatus and to a method for making said device.</p>		

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Prefilled, disposable device for introducing a pharmacologically active substance into a body cavity of a patient, method for manufacturing said device and mould apparatus for making said device.

Technical field of the invention

5 The present invention relates to a prefilled, disposable device for introducing a pharmacologically active substance, preferably in the form of a jelly, into a body cavity of a patient, for instance into the urethra, comprising a container for the substance and a tubular part
10 communicating with the container and intended to be inserted into said cavity, said tubular part ending in an opening having a frangible seal with an inner side facing the inside of said device and an outer side facing the outside, said seal being located a slight distance within
15 said opening and preferably being in the form of a membrane, the outer side of said seal further being provided with an integrally formed actuating rod projecting through said opening to the outside of the device, said actuating rod being arranged to rupture and remove said seal upon
20 actuation and before the insertion of said tubular part into said body cavity, the parts of the walls of the tubular part being located on the outer side of said seal further being provided with rounded edges in order to alleviate any discomfort which may be experienced by the
25 patient when the tubular part is inserted into said body cavity.

The invention also relates to method and an mould apparatus for manufacturing the invention.

30

Background of the invention

It is sometimes necessary to introduce pharmacologically active substances into body cavities, such as the urethra
35 or the rectum of a patient. One instance of this is the introduction of an local anesthetic into the urethra prior to the insertion of a catheter or similar into the urethra

in order to alleviate the discomfort and pain experienced by the patient during this operation. The local anesthetic may for instance be introduced through a tubular part inserted into the body cavity in question.

5

In order that the patient may not experience the same discomfort during the introduction of the anesthetic as during the actual insertion of the catheter, very high demands have to be made on the shape and smoothness of the 10 tubular part and particularly on the tip thereof.

These demands easily can be met if a reusable, tubular part made of a permanent material without an integral seal is used in accordance with the long-established prior art.

15 However, such a tubular part normally would have to be sterilized before a renewed use which is one reason why they no longer are much in use.

Instead prefilled, disposable devices are nowadays used 20 extensively in hospitals, medical practices etc. These devices are normally delivered in a sterile condition in the form of sealed containers normally having a frangible seal in or on a dispensing outlet. In a device of the kind mentioned above in the introduction, the dispensing outlet 25 of course would be the opening in the tubular part. When designing the frangible seal, the fact that this opening may not have any sharp edges after removal of the frangible seal must be taken into consideration, since such sharp edges would cause the patient pain or other discomfort 30 when the tubular part is inserted into the body cavity.

One solution to this problem is disclosed in AT-B-386 123. This document discloses a device for introducing a lubricating substance into the urethra in order to facilitate a 35 subsequent insertion of a catheter. The device comprises two parts, namely a bellow-shaped container and a funnel-

shaped part ending in a tubular part. The free end of the tubular part is sealed by means of a frangible seal. The container and the funnel-shaped part are ultrasonically welded together. The opening at the free end of the tubular part has rounded edges and the frangible seal is located a slight distance within the tubular part. The frangible seal is provided with an integrally formed actuating rod projecting outside the opening and the frangible seal is broken upon actuation of the rod.

10

CH-A-608 373 discloses another device of the same general kind as the prior art device described above, the main difference being the field of application, which in this case is the introduction of a pharmacologically active substance into the rectum of a patient.

There are however some factors that have to be considered when designing and manufacturing a device of the kind described above. When such a device is opened, the frangible seal always should be ruptured in a clearly defined way without leaving any projecting parts or loose splinters which may inconvenience or harm the patient. This means that a very high standard must be met in regard of the homogeneity of the material in the actuating rod, in the frangible seal and in the tubular part as well as in regard of the accuracy in size of these parts.

The frangible seal also should be ruptured in said clearly defined way irrespective of the manner in which the actuating rod is operated.

Depending on the kind of body cavity into which the tubular part is to be inserted, a high standard may have to be set regarding the sterility of the tubular part, particularly if the cavity in question is the urethra.

Brief description of the inventive concept

The present invention aims to provide a device of the kind described above which meets these high standards. This is

5 achieved in that said actuating rod at its outer end is provided with at least one supporting rod which is formed integrally with said actuating rod and which extends to said container, said supporting rod being connected to said container by means of a frangible connection, by

10 which means said supporting rod serves as a safe-guard against an accidental rupturing of said seal and as a guide for a controlled movement of said actuating rod, when actuated, in order to ensure a correct rupture of said frangible seal as well as to serve as a handle for

15 actuating said actuating rod, said supporting rod in conjunction with said actuating rod also defining and protecting an area of said tubular part which is to be kept sterile.

20 The above-mentioned object of the invention further is achieved by means of a method of manufacturing said device from a thermoplastic material by injection-moulding said device in an mould apparatus comprising a core having the general configuration of the inner side of said container

25 and said tubular part, said core being located in a mould having the general configuration of the outer side of said device, including said actuating rod and said supporting rod, the thermoplastic material being injected in molten form into said mould at that part of said mould which

30 defines said supporting rod and/or said actuating rod, by which means said molten material is forced to pass mainly through the annular space in said mould defining said frangible seal before forming the container and said tubular part.

35

The object of the invention further is achieved in that said device is made in an mould apparatus comprising a

mould containing a core, said mould defining the outer side of said device and said core defining the inner side of said container and said tubular member, said core and said mould being longitudinally movable with respect to 5 each other for opening said mould and for the ejection of said device, said core further being longitudinally movable with respect to said mould by means of a micrometer adjustment screw, by which means the thickness of said seal defined between the tip of said core and said 10 mould at the end of said tubular part can be finely adjusted before and during the manufacturing process.

Short description of the appended drawings

15 A preferred embodiment of the invention is shown in the appended drawings which should be studied in conjunction with detailed description given below. It should be noted that expressions such as "upper", "lower", "downwards", 20 "horizontal", "vertical" etc contained in this description only are used as expressions of convenience relating to the specific vertical orientation of the mould apparatus for manufacturing the device as illustrated in the drawings and should not be construed as limiting terms.

25 For the sake of clarity, the reference signs are not repeated throughout all the drawings.

Fig 1 is a longitudinal view of the device,
30 Fig 2 is a view showing the device rotated 90 degrees relative to the view in fig 1,
Fig 3 is an enlarged part view, partly broken away, of the end of the tubular part showing the frangible seal and the actuating rod (detail B in Fig 1),
35 Fig 3a is an enlarged view of detail C in Fig 3,
Fig 3b is an enlarged view of detail A in Fig 1,
Fig 3c shows section I - I in Fig 3b,

Fig 4 is a vertical half-section through an mould apparatus having a mould for manufacturing a device according to the invention, in a closed state,

5 Fig 5 is a vertical section of the apparatus taken along the line V - V in fig 4,

Fig 6 is a vertical section corresponding to fig 4 but in which the mould apparatus is beginning to open,

Fig 7 is an enlarged detail A of fig 6 showing those parts of the mould which shape the tube and the actuating rod in vicinity of the frangible seal in the first step of releasing the finished product, corresponding to the situation in fig 7,

10 Fig 8 is a vertical section corresponding to the one shown in fig 6, but illustrating the next step in opening the mould, Fig 9 is an enlarged detail B of fig 8 showing the lower end of the adjustment rod,

Fig 10 is a vertical section corresponding to the one shown in fig 8, but illustrating a further step in opening the mould,

15 Fig 11 is a vertical section corresponding to the one shown in fig 10, but illustrating the final step in opening the mould and the ejection of the finished product, and

20 Fig 12 is a vertical section taken along the line XII - XII in fig 11.

25

30 Detailed description of an preferred embodiment of the invention

As can be seen in Figs 1 -3c, the device in its preferred embodiment has the general shape of a syringe with a

35 cylindrical container 1. The cylinder 1 is open at one end and closed at the other end by means of an integrally formed tubular part 2 having a frangible seal 3. The open

end of the cylinder 1 may be closed by means of a plunger (not shown) and the contents of the cylinder 1 may be ejected through the tubular part 2 by means of the plunger when the seal 3 has been ruptured, for which purpose the 5 cylinder is provided with two holding tabs 18', 18" adjacent the open end, as normal in syringes.

The end of the cylinder carrying the tubular part 2 has an inwardly directed flange or shoulder 6 which may be 10 obliquely oriented relative to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder so that it forms a truncated cone with the narrow end facing away from the cylinder, said narrow end defining a circular opening which is concentric with the longitudinal axis of the cylinder. The tubular part 2 15 comprises a relatively short cylindrical part 5 which is connected to the shoulder 6 at said opening defined by said shoulder 6 and which merges into a conically tapering part 7 ending into a tube 4. The free end of this tube 4 ends in an opening 8 having an edge 9 with a smoothly 20 rounded contour. In this particular case, a section through the edge 9 would have a shape being about half-circularly curved, cf fig 3, the ends of the half-circle merging continuously into the inner side and in the outer side of the tube 4 respectively. The frangible seal 3 is 25 located at the juncture of the curved part or edge 9 to the inner side of the tube 4 or slightly within this juncture and is in the form of a comparatively thin membrane. An actuating rod 10 formed integrally with the membrane extends coaxially with the tube 4 from the center of the 30 membrane past the edge 9. The side of the membrane not carrying the actuating rod may be provided with a half-spherical part 17 being concentric with the actuating rod. The primary function of this half-spherical part 17 is to collect air bubbles entrained with the thermoplastic material 35 when the device is injection-moulded in order to prevent that such air bubbles remain in the membrane, which might render this inoperative, or in the actuating

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rod close to the membrane, which might cause the rod to break rather than the membrane.

5 Although the thickness of the actuating rod, as illustrated in Fig 3, has been chosen to be smaller than the inner diameter of the tube, resulting in that the membrane 3 has a pronounced extent, the actuating rod of course may be widened conically or otherwise at the juncture to the membrane. Fig 3a illustrates how the rod 10 ends in a 10 conical part 21 joined to the membrane 3. A suitable base angle α of the conical part 21 may be 42 degrees.

This widening of the rod may even be done such that the widened part of the actuating rod actually is in direct 15 contact with the inner side of the tube 4 along a band-shaped part of its periphery, the width of said band-shaped part essentially corresponding to the thickness of the membrane. This widened part may have a half-spherical shape being complementary to the half-spherical part 17, 20 thus in principle forming a ball-joint in the end of the tube 4 which is attached to the inner side of the tube in a band-shaped, peripheral area, the actuating rod extending out from the ball-joint through the opening at the end of the tube. From the view-point of manufacturing the device by means of the mould apparatus described below it 25 is however preferable that the membrane has a width which is about the same as the thickness of the membrane irrespective of whether the widened part is ball-shaped or not.

30 The end of the actuating rod 10 is provided with a cross-bar 15 from which two supporting rods 11', 11" extend backwards towards the container 1. The centerlines of the two supporting rods 11', 11" and of the actuating rod 10 35 are located in a common plane. The supporting rods are each attached to the cylindrical part 5 of the tubular part 2 by means of a frangible connection 12' respectively

12". The size of the frangible connections is chosen such that the outside of the supporting rods is in alignment with the outer side of the cylinder 1. The frangible connections 12', 12" each comprise a part 13' respectively 5 13" substantially shaped as a truncated cone integrally formed with the respective supporting rod in such a way that the base of the truncated cone is joined to the supporting rod. The tip of the truncated cone is joined to the cylindrical part 5 by means of a narrow bridge 10 22', 22", preferably in the form of a truncated pyramid. The parts 13', 13" of course also may have a half-spherical shape or any other suitable tapering shape.

It is preferable that the width of the supporting rods 15 (11', 11") is greater than the outer diameter of the tube 4 in at least one point in the vicinity of the tube 4.

The cross bar 14 is provided with a tab 14 for actuating the actuating rod. The outer end of the actuating rod 10 20 may be provided with a protective, preferably circular disc 16, which is perpendicularly oriented relative to the actuating rod. This optional protective disc 16 is indicated with dashed lines in fig 2.

25 The supporting rods 11', 11" in a preferred embodiment are provided with kerbs or cut-out parts 19', 19", 20', 20" located between the cross bar 14 and a plane touching the periphery of the tip of the tube 4 at the outermost part of the edge 9. These kerbs will function as hinges when 30 the frangible seal is broken by bending the tab 14 sideways around an axis parallel to the cross bar 15. This will result in that the membrane 3 is ruptured in a particularly controlled way. The membrane starts to rupture at the part of the membrane which is located furthest away in 35 the direction which is opposite to the direction the tab is bent and the rupture will continuously progress around both sides of the rod 10. In the final stage the rod 10

will roll upon the rounded edge 9 of the opening 8 resulting in that the edge of the rod 10 still being joined to the membrane 3 will move more or less perpendicularly to the inside wall of the opening 8, thus minimizing the risk

5 that any part of the membrane is drawn outwards through the opening 8 before rupturing.

The devices are normally delivered in a sterile condition in so called "blister packages", which to some extent

10 protect the device during transport and storage. However, the device has to be handled and manipulated by the user before use when the device is taken out of the package and during the interval up to the actual use of the device.

During this the risk is great that the tip of the actuating

15 rod is subjected to a force which easily may lead to a rupturing of the seal even if the force is small since the arm of leverage of the actuating rod has to be comparatively large and the seal has to be comparatively thin in order that the seal may rupture in the desired, clearly

20 defined way. The supporting rods will however counteract any such force and thus guard against an unintentional rupturing of the seal during this handling or manipulation of the device.

25 The fact that the outer side of the supporting rods are aligned with the outer side of the cylinder means that the frangible connections between said rods and said cylinder to some extent is protected against an accidental breaking since this design minimizes the the risk that the connec-

30 tions are subjected to undesirable forces sufficient to break them. Such forces might for instance arise if the parts of the rods being located in the vicinity of the connections are caught in the blister package during extraction.

35

The device according to the invention can be opened in several different ways, all ensuring a correct opening of

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the frangible seal. Thus the device can be opened by lightly striking the tip of the actuating rod, i.e. actually the cross-bar, in the longitudinal direction of the device and more or less perpendicularly against a

5 surface. Even if the direction of the movement deviates from the perpendicular, the fact that the tip is stabilized laterally by the supporting rods will give the actuating rod a movement which is mainly longitudinal, having the result that forces having about the same magnitude

10 will be transmitted simultaneously from the periphery of the actuating rod to the joint between seal and rod. This means that the seal will break in a clear, well-defined way around the entire periphery.

15 Other ways of opening the device are for instance twisting the actuating rod around its longitudinal axis or tipping the actuating rod to the side by means of the tab attached to the cross-bar. In both cases the supporting rods will act in a similar way as described above.

20

Although it in principle is possible to accidentally touch the tube and the part of the conical part adjacent thereto, the supporting rods also will define an area which is to be kept sterile even, , since the rods in conjunction with the cross-bar give a clear visual indication of the area which must be kept sterile. It would of course be more difficult to touch the tip of the tube accidentally if the cross-bar is provided with the protective disc referred to above.

25

30

The provision of at least one part on the supporting rods and/or on the actuating rod having a width being greater than the diameter of the tube or the provision of the protective disc safeguards the sterility of the tube 4 and

35 of the adjacent part of the conical part 7 even if the device unintentionally is put down on a table or similar prior to use.

The device is made of a thermoplastic material, as mentioned above. Preferred materials are polyolefins and particularly a homopolymer of polypropylene.

- 5 Some of the above-mentioned features also are important when the device is manufactured by means of the mould apparatus according to the invention as set forth in the attached claims and as illustrated in a preferred embodiment in figs 4 - 11. These drawings also illustrate a
- 10 method for manufacturing the device, preferably, but not exclusively, used in conjunction with the above mould apparatus.

As can be seen in the drawings, especially in figs 10 and 15, the mould apparatus for manufacturing the device comprises four main parts, namely a first block 101 carrying a core 102 for shaping the interior of the device, an ejector part 103, a second block 104 containing a mould for shaping the exterior of the device including the 20 actuating rod and the supporting rods, and a third block 105 through which the molten plastics material is injected into the mould. The main parts are arranged consecutively in this order along a center line indicated with the dash-dotted line 106 coinciding with the longitudinal center line of the device and are movable relative to each other along this line. A horizontal section 25 through the mould apparatus would be mainly square in configuration and the main parts are guided in their movement relative to each other by means of four guiding rods extending in parallel to the center line 106 through bores arranged at the corners of the square configuration. Only 30 two of these guiding rods are illustrated in the drawings, one rod 107 being fixedly attached to said first block 101 and extending through bores 108 and 109 in said ejector 35 part 103 respectively in said second block 104, each being provided with a respective bushing 108' and 109'. A second rod 110 is attached to the third block 105 and extends

through a bore 111 in said second block 104 containing a bushing 111'.

The third block 105 comprises an upper part 113 and a
5 lower part 114, an injection nozzle 112 being coaxial with
the center line 106 extending through both these parts and
opening into the mould when the mould apparatus is in its
closed state. As indicated in fig 4, two guiding rods 116
10 are obliquely oriented relative to the center line 106,
each one extending downwardly-outwardly on opposite sides
of the centerline 106 through a respective bore 115 in
said lower part 114 and are fixedly attached to said lower
part. The guiding rods 116 project from the underside of
the lower part 114. Only one of these two guiding rods 116
15 is however illustrated in the drawings.

The guiding rods 116 cooperate with aligned bores 118 in
first opposing mould parts 117 which are slideable inward-
ly and outwardly in opposite directions on a horizontal
20 surface being perpendicular to said center line 106. These
mould parts 117 are supported in the second block 104 and
are provided with the mould surfaces shaping the outer
side of tubular part 2 of the device including the actu-
ating rod 10, the supporting rods 11 and the tab 14, except
25 for the rounded edges on the end of the tube and the area
in the immediate vicinity thereof.

The mould parts 117 each also contain a second mould part
119 which are slideably arranged in a respective bore or
30 opening 120 defined in said mould part 117. The bore 120
is inclined upwardly towards the center line 106. The
mould part 119 further is biased towards the center line
106 by means of a helical spring 122A surrounding a shaft
portion 122 of said mould part 119 which is located in
35 said bore, on one hand resting against a shoulder 123 on
said part 119 and on the other hand resting on a flange
124 provided in said bore 120. The shaft 122 extends past

said flange 124 and is provided with a stop 121 located on the opposite side of the flange. In the closed state of the mould apparatus there is a slight play between the stop and the flange.

5

The mould part 119 further is provided with a half-circular, horizontal, vertically oriented lip 125 defining a half-circular groove which is open downwardly. The groove is half-circular in cross-section and forms the mould

10 surface shaping the edge 9 of the device. The lips 125 also define a vertically oriented, cylindrical hole located centrally in relation to the half-circular grooves. The lip 125 further has a planar, horizontal mould surface which shapes the outer surface of the frangible seal. The central hole is chamfered at the lips 125 in order to define an obliquely oriented surface for shaping the widened part of the actuating rod.

20 The second block also contains a third moulding surface in the form of a cylindrical bore 126 which is coaxial with the center line 106 and which merges into the other moulding surfaces in the second block in the closed state of the mould apparatus.

25 The first block 101 supports the core 102 which comprises three main components, namely an outer cylindrical sleeve 127 forming the main moulding surface for the inner side of the device and which preferably is integrally joined to said first block, an adjustment rod 129 located centrally in a central longitudinal bore in said outer sleeve 127, said adjustment rod extending through the tip 130 of the cylindrical sleeve 127 and forming the moulding surface for the inside of the tube 4 and the frangible seal 3, and finally an inner sleeve 128 supporting and guiding 30 the adjustment rod 129. The adjustment rod is rotatably journalled in the inner sleeve and in the outer sleeve and 35 the upper end of the adjustment rod 129 is provided with

micrometer threads 131 being in engagement with corresponding interior micrometer threads 131' located in the inner bore of the outer sleeve 127 just above the upper end of the inner sleeve 128. The micrometer threads are 5 best seen in Fig 7. The inner sleeve and the adjustment rod extend all the way through the first block to the lower part thereof.

As best seen in Fig 9, the lower end of the adjustment rod 10 is provided with a fixedly attached, horizontally oriented gear wheel 132 which is in engagement with a horizontally oriented and rotably journalled worm gear 133 having a shaft 134 extending to the exterior of the block 101, by which means the worm gear, and consequently also the gear 15 wheel and the adjustment rod, can be rotated. The gear wheel and the worm gear are located in a recess in the under side of the first block 101 and are covered by a plate 135 attached to the block by means of suitable screws 136. The adjustment rod is attached to said plate 20 135 by means of a screw 137 and is biased against the plate 135 by means of suitable springs, for instance Belleville washers 138 interposed between the head of the screw and the plate. In this way the position of the upper end of the adjustment rod can be exactly positioned and 25 the thickness of the frangible seal or membrane 3 defined between the upper surface of the adjustment rod and the planar moulding surface on the lip 125 can be exactly regulated. Since the micrometer threads are located close to the upper end of the adjustment rod, the major part of 30 any thermal expansion of the adjustment rod during the manufacturing process will be taken up by the Belleville washers and there will only be an insignificant influence on the thickness of the seal 3 (from the short length of the adjustment rod located above the threads). By this 35 means the thickness of the seal or membrane 3 can be corrected during the manufacturing process so that all devices made will meet the same specifications in this

regard. This feature is particularly important if several moulds are arranged in common, unitary main parts or blocks as is typical in the art. If the devices obtained from one of the moulds tend to deviate from the norm, this 5 particular mould can be adjusted separately without any necessity of dismantling the entire mould system.

The ejector part 103 essentially consists of a plate or disc having a bore or hole 139 through which the core 102 10 projects. The part 140 of the core which extends through the hole 139 has an upwardly conically tapering shape, the hole 139 having a complementary shape. The diameter of the hole at the upper edge corresponds to the diameter of the core.

15 The underside of the second block rests on the ejector part 102 and is provided with two recesses 141', 141" which are connected with the main mould cavity or cylindrical bore 126. These recesses form the mould cavities for the 20 holding tabs 18', 18" in conjunction with the upper surface of the ejector part 103 when the mould apparatus is in the closed state. The ejector part 103 can be moved relative to the first block 101 by means of two ejector rods 142', 142" extending through two bores 143 (only one being 25 shown) in parallel to the center line 106 and projecting down past the underside of the first block 101, where they are interconnected by means of an actuator block 144.

The main parts of the mould apparatus also are interconnected by means of two latch or hook means regulating the 30 sequence of the movements of the main parts when the mould apparatus is opened.

An elongated first hook means 145', 145" is rigidly 35 attached to the exterior of the third block 105 and extends downwards past the second block 104 in parallel to the centerline 106 in the closed state of the apparatus.

The hook means is guided and held against the exterior of the second block 104 by means of an elongated, horizontally oriented plate 146 attached to the second block by means of suitable screws 147 provided with suitable

5 spacers. The first hook means is provided with a cam surface 148 in the vicinity of its lower end. The lower end is also provided with a stop means 150 for engagement with the plate 146 and a surface on said second block facing downwards.

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A second hook means 151 is rigidly attached to the first block 101 and extends past the ejector means 103 to the second block 104. The second hook means 151 also is held and guided against the exterior of the second block 104 by

15 means of said plate 146. The second hook means further is provided with a horizontal shoulder 152 which may be engaged by a horizontally movable latch 153 which is biased towards its latching position by means of a spring 154. The latch 153 further is provided with an actuator 155

20 which may be actuated by the cam surface 148, thus moving the latch 153 out of engagement with said shoulder 152 against the action of said spring 154 and freeing the second hook means 151.

25 Although only one pair of hook means is described, two pairs of hook means are provided in this embodiment as is evident from Figs 5 and 12.

The moulding apparatus also contains cooling conduits or 30 channels in the blocks 101 and 104 as well as in the core 102 for keeping the mould at a temperature which is sufficiently far below the solidifying temperature of the thermoplastic material to allow the molded device to harden rapidly but sufficiently high to allow the molten 35 material to completely fill all cavities in the mould without any detrimental effect on the finished product.

The function of the moulding apparatus

Figs 4 and 5 show the moulding apparatus in the closed state immediately after the injection of the molten 5 thermoplastic material and as described in detail above.

Figs 6 and 7 show the first step of opening the moulding apparatus after the solidification of the device. In this step the third block 105 containing the injection nozzle 10 is moved slightly upwards relative to the other blocks. The mould parts 117', 117" in the second block consequently move slightly outwards under the influence of the obliquely oriented guiding rods 116', 116" in the obliquely oriented bores 118', 118". The second mould parts 119', 119" 15 will however not move outwards together with the mould parts 117', 117" since they are pushed inwardly under the influence of the springs 122A', 122A". The outward movement of the mould parts 117', 117" instead forces the second mould parts 119', 119" to move vertically upwards, resulting 20 in that the lips 125', 125" move vertically upwards until they clear the edge 9 of the device. The fact that the lips 125', 125" are provided with the obliquely oriented surfaces will facilitate the release of the device from the mould and minimize the risk for damage to the 25 seal and the edge at the end of the tube.

The free play between said stop 121 and said flange 124 is dimensioned in such a way that the stop 121 engages the flange 124 at the moment when the lips 125 clear the edge 30 9. This results in that the mould parts 119', 119" move horizontally outwards together with the mould parts 117', 117" in the second step of opening the mould apparatus shown in Fig 8, thus also releasing the outer side of the tube 4 and the adjacent part of the conically tapering 35 part 7.

This movement, and thus also the second step of opening

the mould, ends when the stop means 150 engages the respective plates 146 and said under side of the second block 104. Prior to this, the cam surface 148 has engaged the actuator 155, releasing the second hook means 151. In 5 the third step of opening the mould apparatus shown in Fig 10, the second and third blocks 104 and 105 thus move together away from the first block 101 and the ejector means 103. In this third step the outside of the cylinder 1 is released and freed from the mould apparatus.

10 In the final step illustrated in Figs 11 and 12 the ejector means 103 is moved upwardly relative to the first block 101 by means of the ejector rods 142', 142''. In this way the finished device is pushed off the core 102 and 15 entirely released from the mould apparatus, whereafter the device can be transmitted to a filling station.

Apart from the widened part of the actuator rod there are two further features of the device that are important when 20 the device is made in the mould apparatus described above. Both mainly relate to the fact that the core is cantilevered from the first block.

The first one of these features is the provision of two 25 symmetrically arranged supporting rods with frangible connections. The mould apparatus works with relatively high pressures when the molten material is injected into the mould cavity. Although the main part of the molten material is introduced through the annular space defining 30 the frangible seal, the injection pressure is also transmitted to the interior of the mould cavity via the comparatively small passage defining the frangible connection between supporting rod and container. This pressure will give cause comparatively 35 great forces on the core and thus cause a deflection thereof since these forces act close to the free end of the cantilevered core. Such a deflection is however not

desirable, since the width of the frangible seal or membrane in the device when designed for use in the urethra is about one tenth of a millimeter, and any deflection of the core of this size or greater would result in that the 5 actuating rod is joined directly to the wall of the tube. An attempt to rupture the seal by means of the actuating rod might in this case result in that the wall of the tube breaks instead of the frangible seal, causing precisely those rough edges which can not be accepted in a device of 10 this kind. The provision of two symmetrically arranged, opposing frangible connections will cause two opposing forces to be introduced into the mould cavity which effectively neutralize each other.

15 However there still might be minor deflections or deviations in the position of the core. Such deflections may be difficult to avoid, again largely due to the fact that the core is comparatively long and cantilevered. The second feature will compensate for this and consists in that the 20 tube is provided with an inner diameter which is greater on the side of the seal facing the interior of the device than on the side facing the open end of the tube, i. e. that the diameter of the core shaping this part of the tube is larger than the outer diameter of the lip. This 25 feature is best seen in Fig 7. This will have the result that minor deviations in the position of the tip of the core are compensated from the viewpoint of achieving a faultless frangible seal around the entire periphery of the actuating rod.

30 As discussed above, an important feature in the method of manufacturing the device is that the major part of the molten material is introduced into the mould through the comparatively narrow slit in the mould defining the frangible seal. In the moulding apparatus described above, the mould cavities for shaping the actuating rod and the supporting rods will be filled first and a minor amount of 35

molten material will bulge out through the narrow passages defining the frangible connections into the parts of the mould cavities shaping the cylinder and the tubular part. The molten material then almost entirely will flow through

5 the space defining the frangible seal. Since the molten material thus continuously flows past the location of the frangible seal and the adjacent parts of the device, the homogeneity of the material in those parts of the finished device is ensured, the risk being eliminated that two

10 streams having cooler front surfaces meet in those parts, forming an imperfect union, which might lead to that the device is ruptured or breaks in another place than at the frangible seal.

15 The molten material then flows on through the parts of the mould cavity defining the tube and the conically tapering part, on the way encapsulating the bulges of material projecting from the narrow passages defining the frangible connections. These bulges thus will be firmly united with

20 the main body of the device and the frangible connections will be homogeneous and be given a good quality in the same way as discussed in the preceding paragraph in connection with the frangible seal.

25 As discussed above, the mould is cooled in order to allow the shaped device to harden within a reasonable time. If polypropylene is used the temperature of the molten material suitably is about 230 - 250 degrees Celsius, the temperature of the moulding apparatus being kept at 35 -

30 40 degrees Celsius. This great temperature difference of course to some extent will influence the flow characteristics of the molten material, which is undesirable in the narrow mould parts around the frangible seal, since the desired homogeneity in these parts might be impaired.

35 The method according to the invention therefore also makes a virtue of the fact that it is very difficult to cool the tip of the core and the other parts of the mould cavity in

the vicinity thereof as efficiently as the other parts of the mould and these parts consequently are allowed to be heated by the stream of hot, molten material. A result is that the material will flow more easily in these parts and 5 especially through the very narrow space defining the frangible seal, by which means the the mould cavities in this vicinity are particularly well filled and the homogeneity of the material is yet more enhanced. The relatively high temperature will also re-melt so called "cold 10 welds" should such occur in spite of all.

Since the mass of the relevant parts is small, these parts will cool rapidly to the temperature of the main part of the mould apparatus as soon as the the stream of molten, 15 hot material is stopped.

The method according to the invention thus also eliminates the necessity of elaborate and expensive cooling arrangements in and around the tip of the core.

CLAIMS:

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1. Prefilled, disposable device for introducing a pharmacologically active substance, preferably in the form of a jelly, into a body cavity of a patient, for instance into the urethra, comprising a container (1) for the substance and a tubular part (2) communicating with the container (1) and intended to be inserted into said cavity, said tubular part (2) ending in an opening (8) having a frangible seal (3) with an inner side facing the inside of said device and an outer side facing the outside, said seal (3) being located a slight distance within said opening (8) and preferably being in the form of a membrane, the outer side of said seal (3) further being provided with an integrally formed actuating rod (10) projecting through said opening (8) to the outside of the device, said actuating rod (10) being arranged to rupture and remove said seal (3) upon actuation and before the insertion of said tubular part (2) into said body cavity, the parts of the walls of the tubular part (2) being located on the outer side of said seal further being provided with rounded edges (9) in order to alleviate any discomfort which may be experienced by the patient when the tubular part (2) is inserted into said body cavity, characterized in that said actuating rod (10) at its outer end is provided with at least one supporting rod (11',11'') which is formed integrally with said actuating rod (10) and which extends to said container(1), said supporting rod (11',11'') being connected to said container (1) by means of a frangible connection (12',12''), by which means said supporting rod (11',11'') serves as a safe-guard against an accidental rupturing of said seal (3) and as a guide for a controlled movement of said actuating rod (10), when actuated, in order to ensure a

correct rupture of said frangible seal (3) as well as to serve as a handle for actuating said actuating rod (10), said supporting rod (11',11") in conjunction with said actuating rod (10) also defining and protecting an area of 5 said tubular part (2) which is to be kept sterile.

2. Device according to claim 1, characterized in that said actuating rod (10) is provided with two supporting rods (11',11") arranged on opposite sides 10 of said actuating rod (10) in a common plane through the longitudinal center line of said actuating rod (10).

3. Device according to anyone of claims 1 or 2, characterized in that said tubular part (2) 15 has a conically tapering part (7) at the junction with the container (1) ending in a tube (4) intended to be inserted in said body cavity, said conically tapering part (7) ensuring a fluid-tight fit between said tubular part (2) and the opening of said body cavity, the outer end of said 20 tube (4) forming said opening (8) having said frangible seal (3).

4. Device according to anyone of claims 1 - 3, characterized in that said tubular part (2) 25 extends from an offset part of said container (1) which defines a shoulder (6).

5. Device according to claim 4, characterized in that said supporting rod(s) (11',11") is/are 30 connected to said container (1) on said annular shoulder (6).

6. Device according to claim 4, characterized in that a cylindrical part (5) merging into said 35 conically tapering part (7) is connected to said annular shoulder (6), said supporting rod(s) (11',11") being connected to said cylindrical part (5).

7. Device according to anyone of the preceding claims, characterized in that said container (1) is shaped as a cylinder, one end thereof being closed 5 by said tubular part (2), the other end thereof being open and being sealable by means of a piston or plunger, by which means the contents of the container (1) can be discharged through said opening (8) in said tubular part (2) when the frangible seal (3) has been broken and removed.

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8. Device according to anyone of the preceding claims, characterized in that said actuating rod (10) is provided with a disc-shaped member (16) oriented perpendicularly to the longitudinal extent of 15 said actuating rod (10) in order to further protect and define said area to be kept sterile.

9. Device according to anyone of the preceding claims, characterized in that said connection 20 between said supporting rod (11',11") and said cylinder (1) has a substantially half-spherical shape (13',13") formed integrally with said supporting rod (11',11") whose flat side is attached to said supporting rod, the actual frangible connection being formed by a short bridge formed 25 integrally between the crown of the half-spherical shape (13',13") and said container (1).

10. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that said actuating rod (10) is widened at the joint between rod (10) and seal (3) to a width which is only slightly less than the 30 interior width of said tubular part (2) at the location of said seal (3), said seal (3) thus only being in the form of a narrow peripheral band around the periphery of the 35 widened part of said supporting rod.

11. Device according to any one of the preceding

claims, characterized in that the supporting rods (11', 11'') are provided with kerbs or cut-outs (19', 19'', 20', 20'') located between the cross bar 14 and a plane touching the periphery of the tip of the tube 4 at

5 outermost part of the edge 9 serving as hinges when the cross bar 14 and the tab 15 are bent sideways in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the tab 15.

10 12. Method for manufacturing a device according to anyone of claims 1 - 10 from a thermoplastic material by injection-moulding said device in an mould apparatus comprising a core having the general configuration of the inner side of said container and said tubular part, said 15 core being located in a mould having the general configuration of the outer side of said device including said actuating rod and said supporting rod, characterized in that the thermoplastic material in molten form is injected into said mould at that part of said 20 mould which defines said supporting rod and/or said actuating rod, by which means said molten material is forced to pass mainly through the annular space in said mould defining said frangible seal before forming the container and said tubular part.

25 13. Mould apparatus for making a device according to any one of claims 1 - 10 comprising a mould cavity containing a core 102, said mould cavity defining the outer side of said device and said core defining the inner side 30 of said container (1) and said tubular part (7), said core (102) and said mould cavity being longitudinally movable with respect to each other for opening said mould cavity and for the ejection of said device, characterized in that said core (102) or parts thereof also 35 are longitudinally movable with respect to said mould cavity by means of micrometer adjustment threads (131), by which means the thickness of said frangible seal (3) defi-

ned between the tip of said core (102) and said mould cavity at the end of said tubular part can be finely adjusted before and during the manufacturing process.

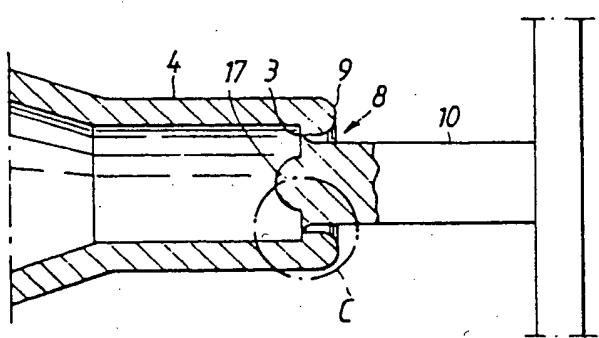
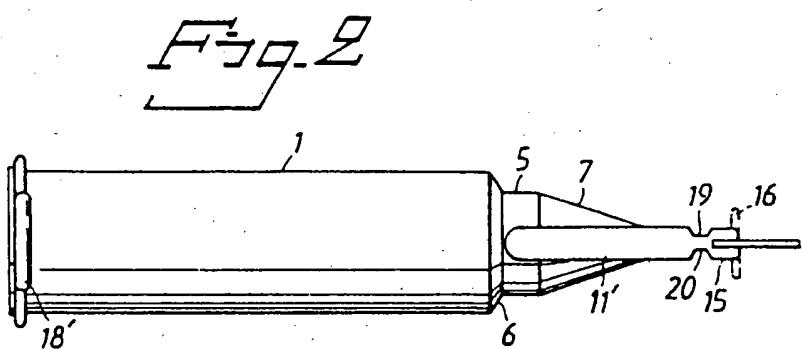
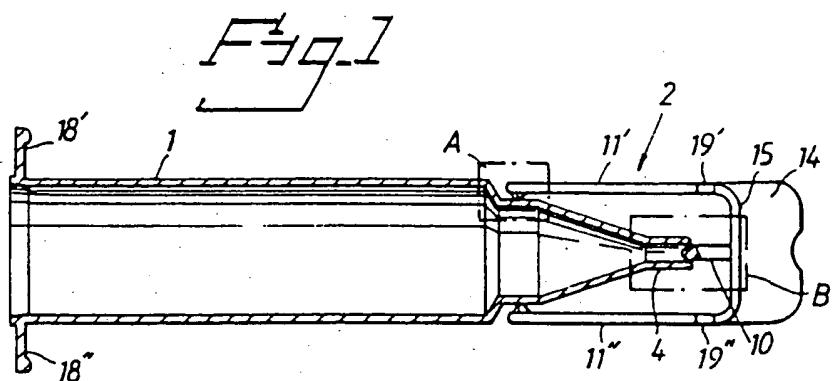
5 14. A mould apparatus according to claim 12, characterized in that the core (102) includes an adjustment rod (129) located in a central, longitudinal bore in the core (102) and extending through the tip of the core (102), the core being fix and the

10 adjustment rod (129) being movable by means of said micrometer threads (131), the tip of the adjustment rod (129) forming the surface moulding the inner side of said frangible seal (3), said micrometer threads (131) being located on the outside of said adjustment rod (129) and on the

15 inside of said bore in the core (102), by which means the position of the tip of the adjustment rod (129) can be finely adjusted by rotating the rod.

15. Mould apparatus according to claim 13, characterized in that said micrometer threads (131) are located close to tip of the adjustment rod(129).

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Fig. 3a

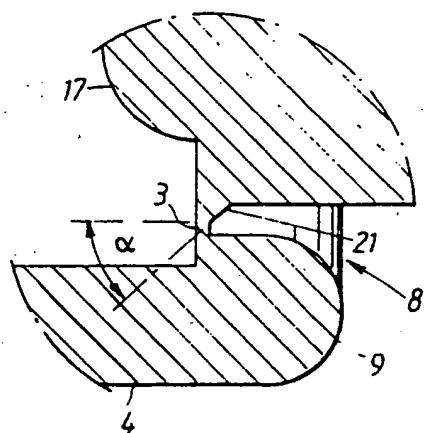


Fig. 3b

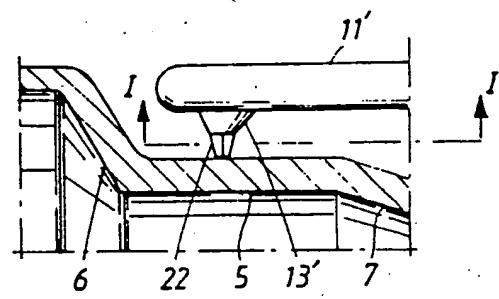
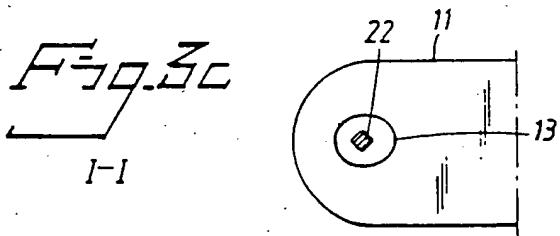
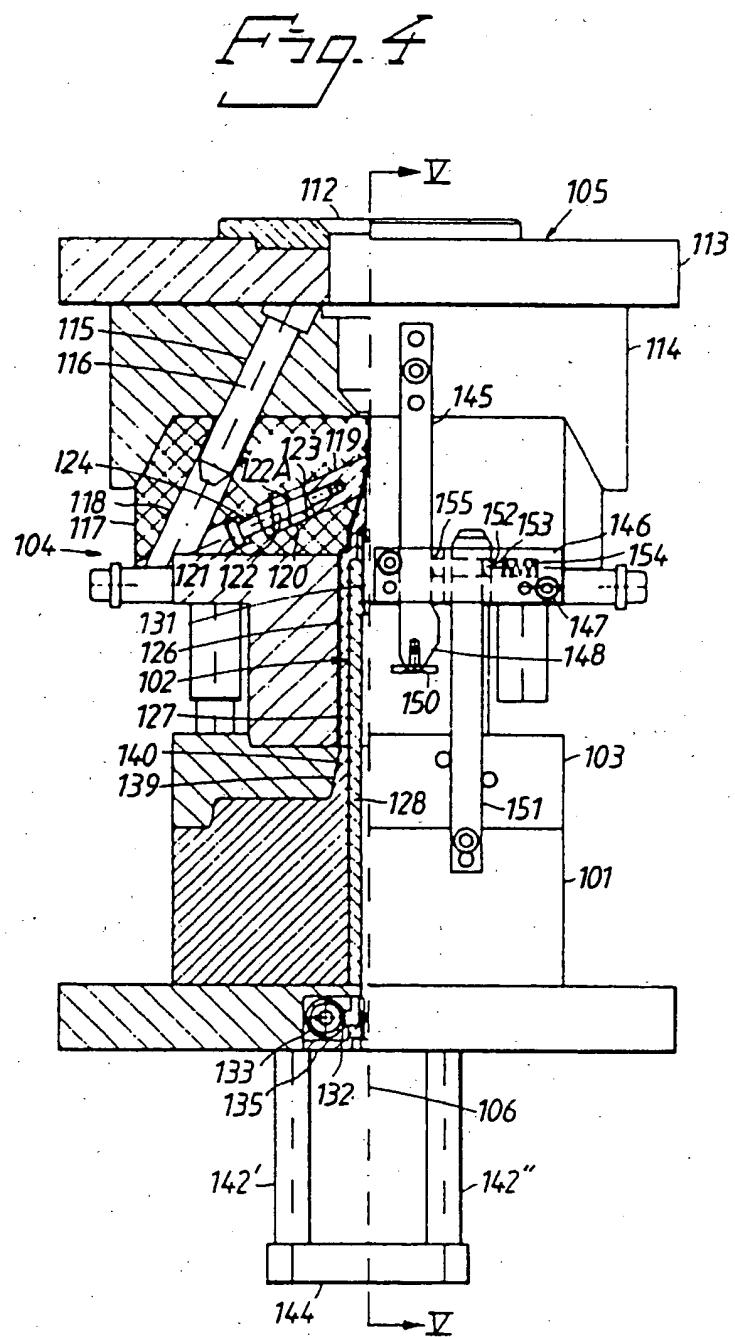


Fig. 3c

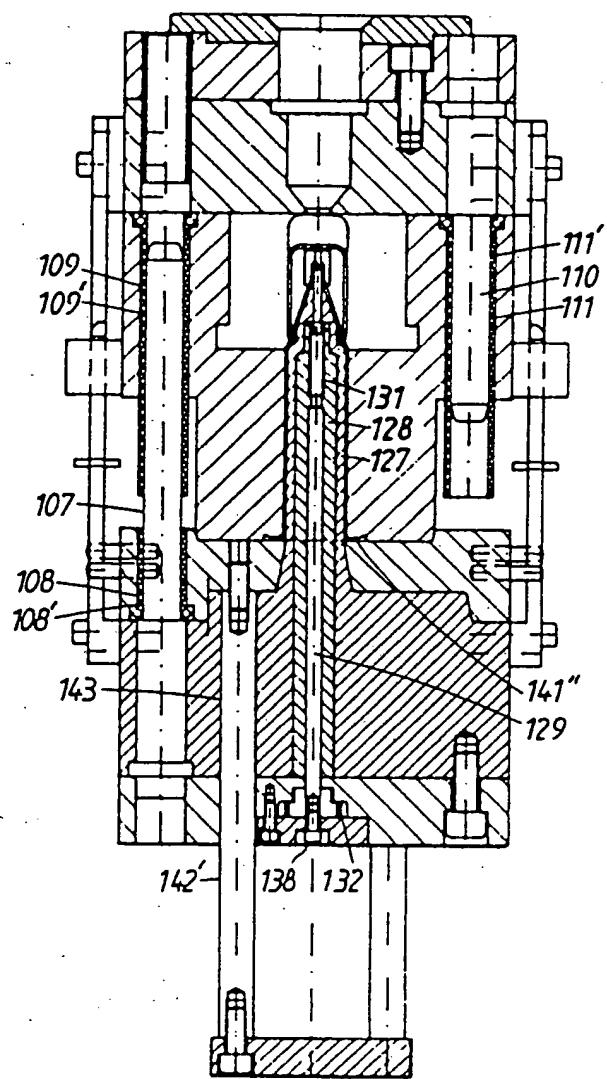


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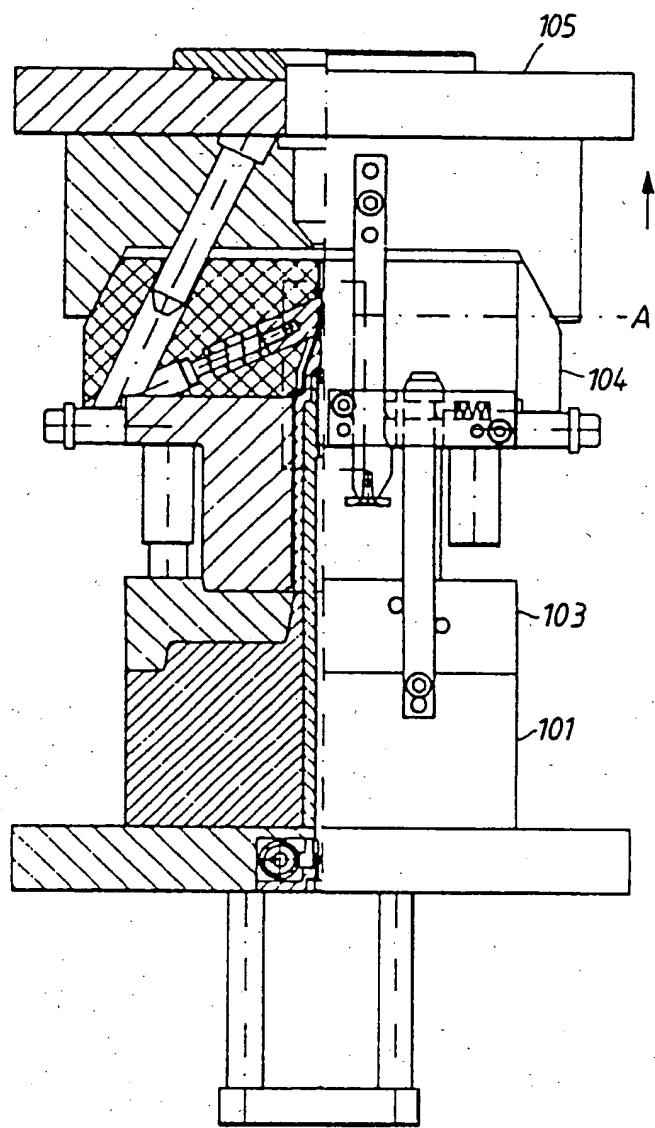
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Fig. 6



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Fig. 7

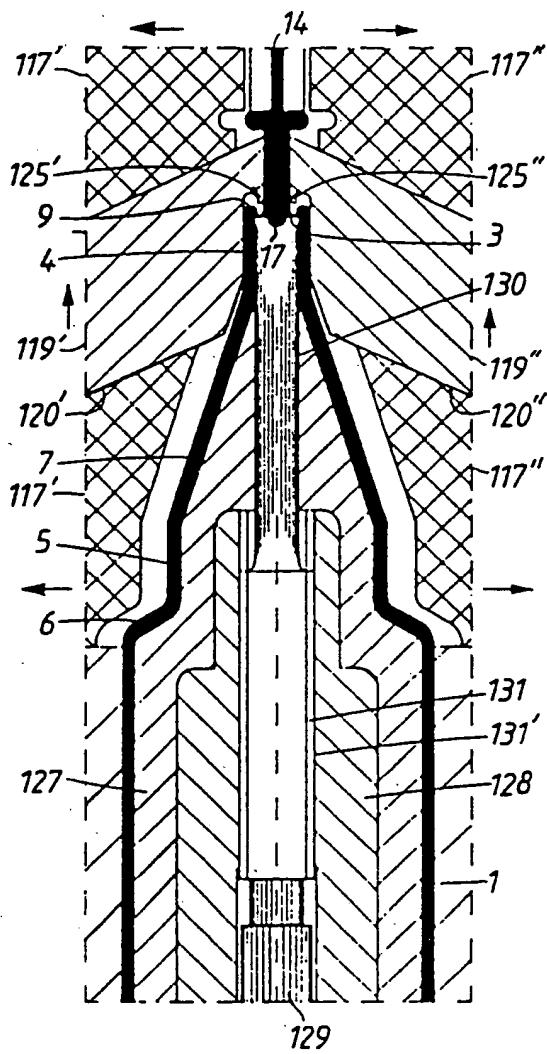
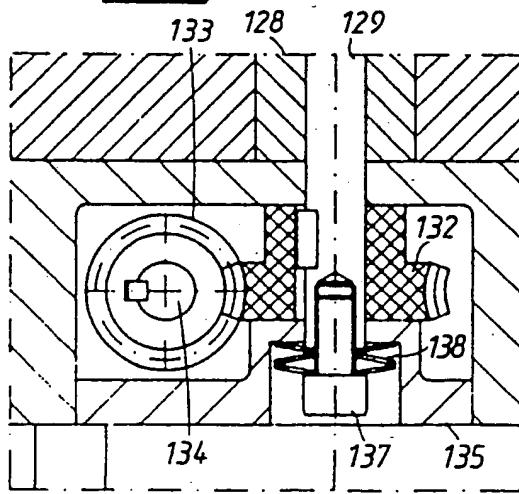
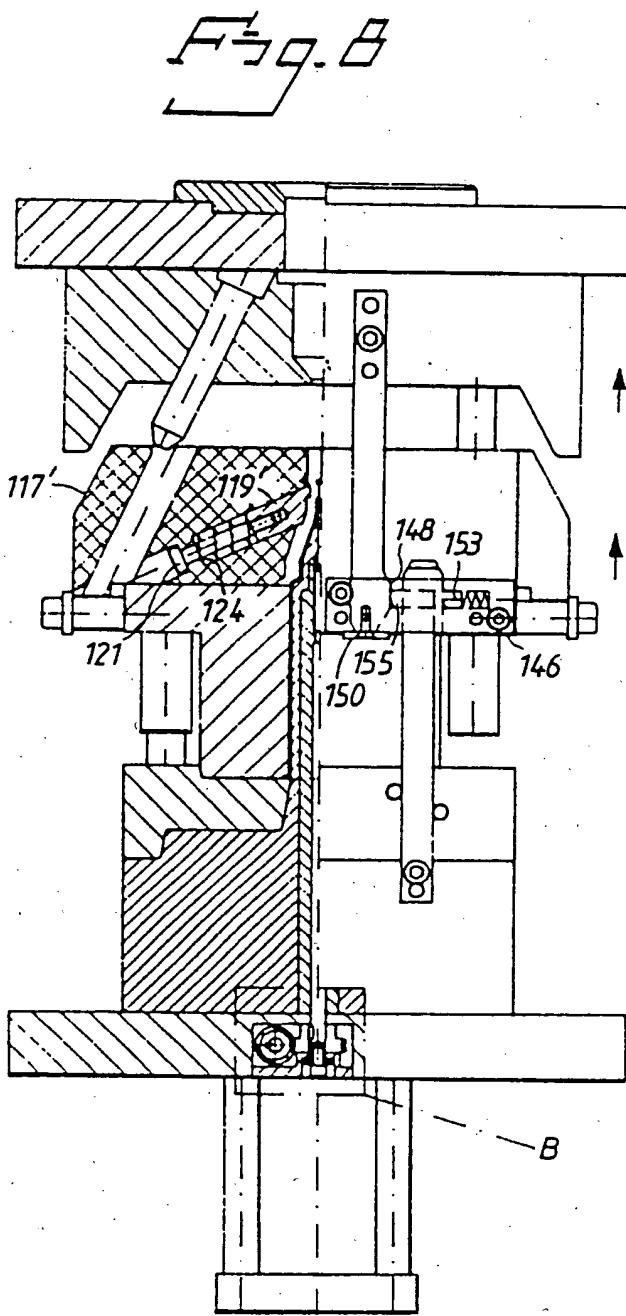


Fig. 9



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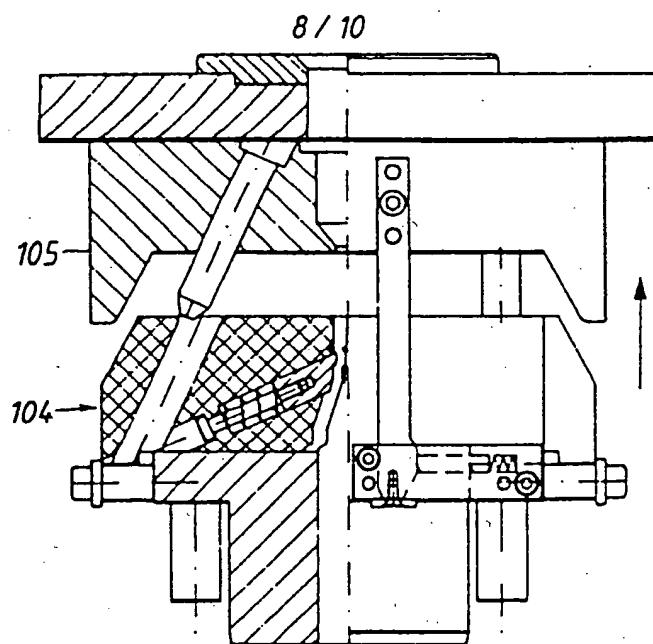
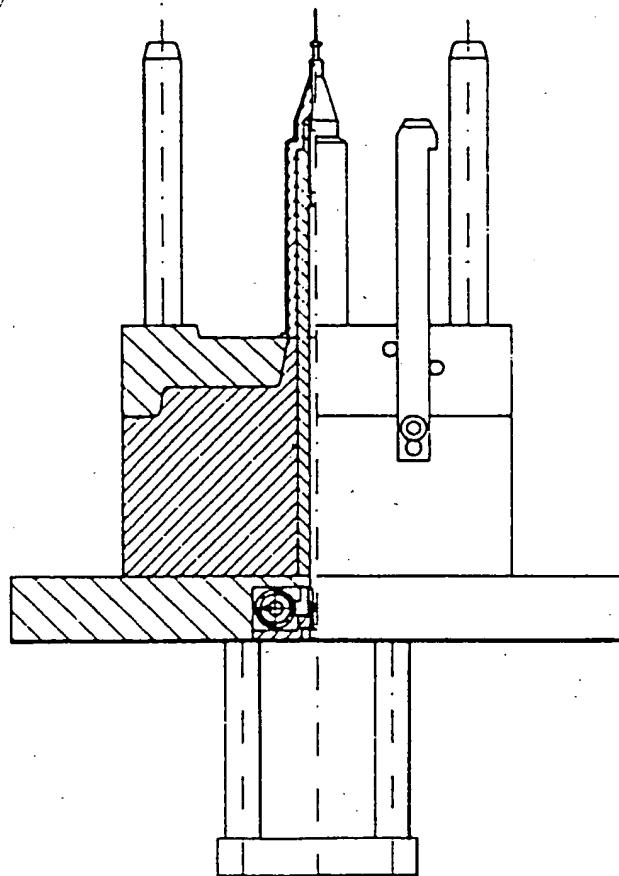
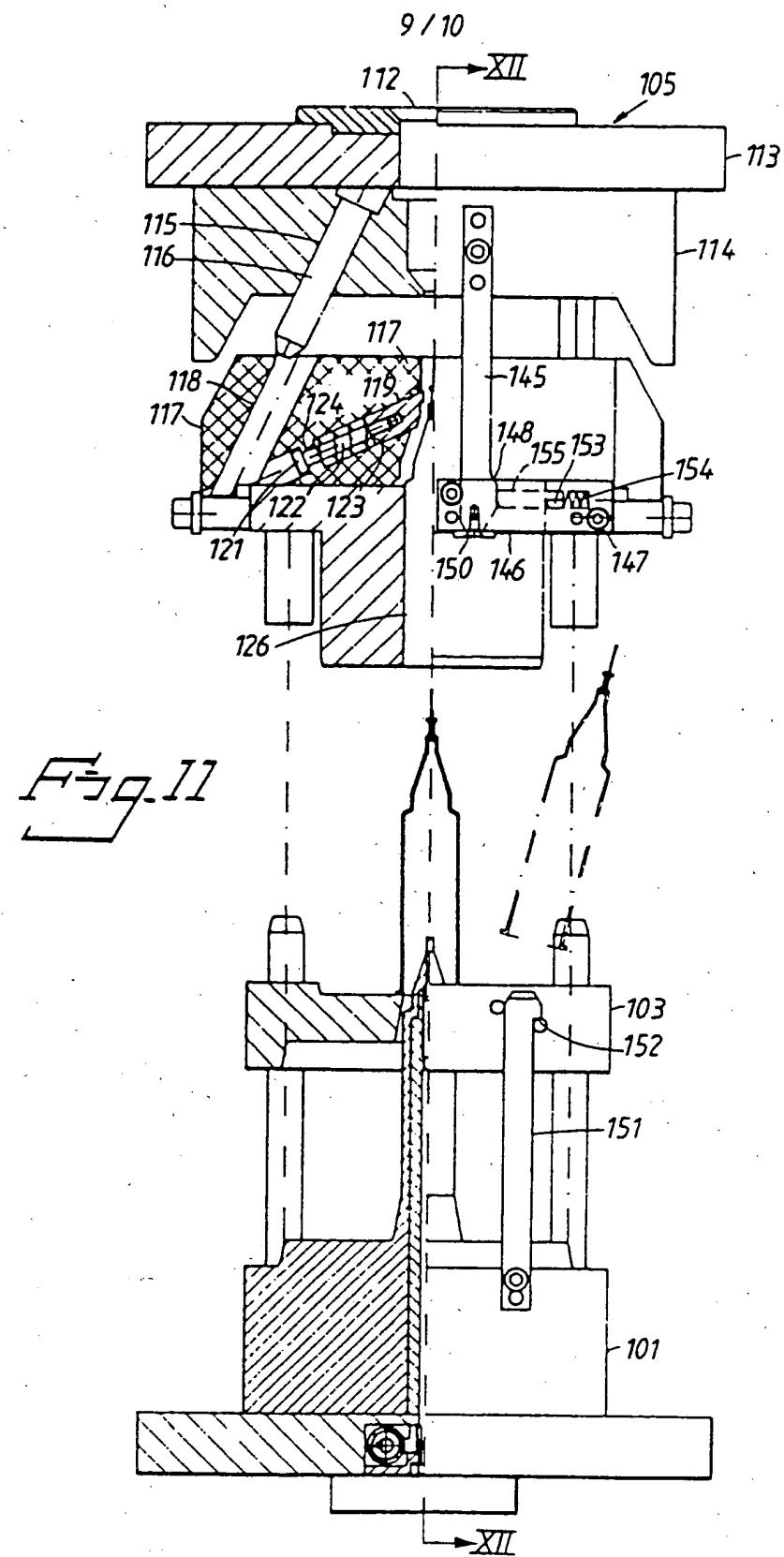
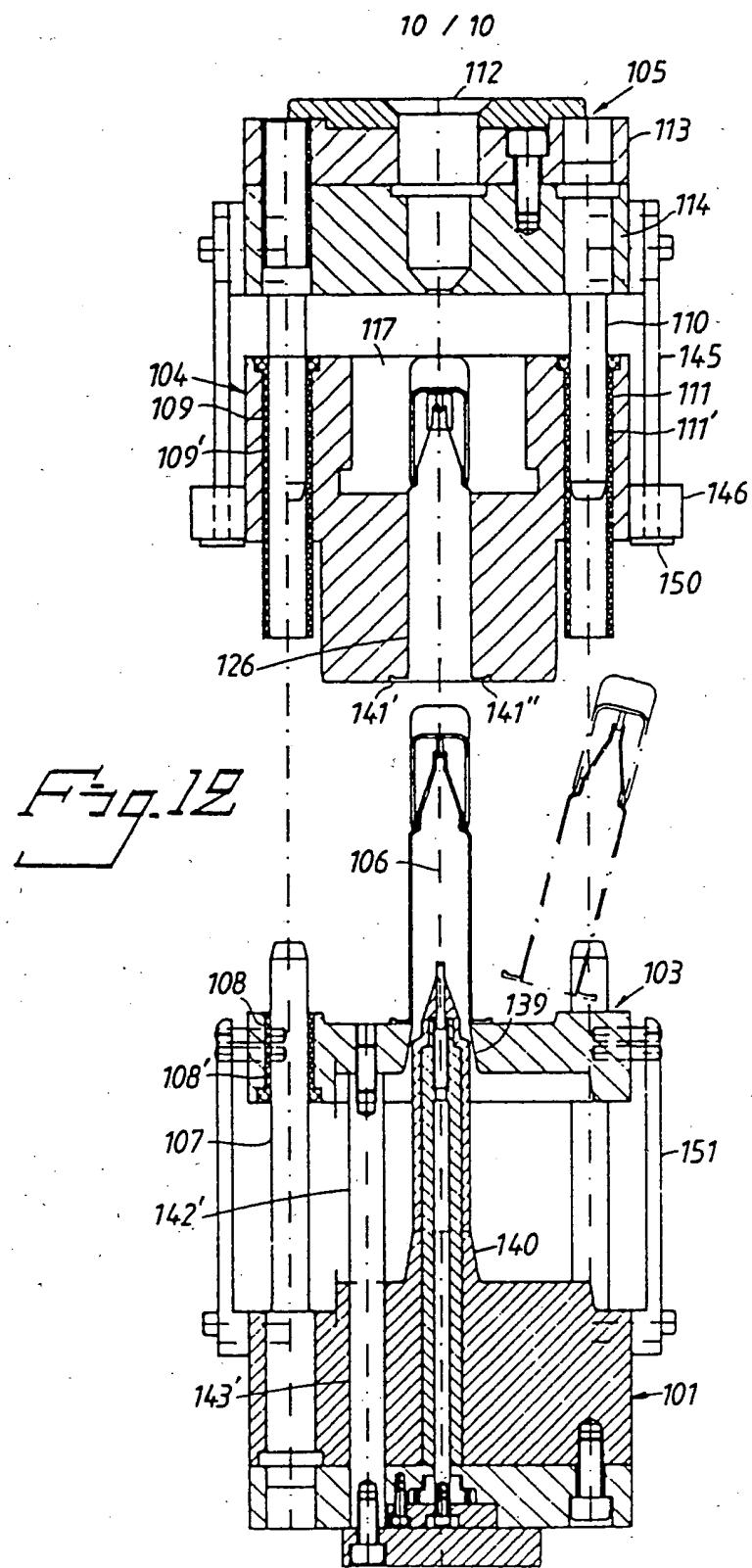


Fig. 10







INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/SE 91/00391

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC5: A 61 M 31/00

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC5	A 61 M

**Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in Fields Searched⁸**

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹

Category	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	NO, B, 118988 (LØVENS KEMISKE FABRIK) 9 March 1970, see the whole document --	1,3,4,6, 7
A	DE, A, 1766917 (BURGES, ALBERT) 16 September 1971, see the whole document --	1,3,4,7
A	AT, B, 386123 (MONTAVIT GESELLSCHAFT M.B.H.) 11 July 1988, see the whole document -- -----	1,3,4, 10

* **Special categories of cited documents:**¹⁰

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date

later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step

"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 11th September 1991	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 1991 -09- 17
International Searching Authority SWEDISH PATENT OFFICE	Signature of Authorized Officer  Leif Vingård

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.PCT/SE 91/00391

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the Swedish Patent Office EDP file on 91-07-31
The Swedish Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
NO-B- 118988	70-03-09	NONE	
DE-A- 1766917	71-09-16	NONE	
AT-B- 386123	88-07-11	DE-A- 3716586	87-12-03

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